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allotted, there is nothing to prevent His Excellency from allotting fresh days for the Malabar Tenancy Bill if it becomes fit for further discussion. Then we shall have more days."

### III

#### COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement<sup>a</sup> of resolutions passed in the Council during the last two sessions and action taken thereon by the Government.

With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 225 at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of G.O. No. 73, <sup>b</sup> Judicial, dated 12th February 1925, on the Report of the Special Officer on the reorganization of the Armed Reserves in the Presidency.

### IV

#### THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The discussion on the Andhra University Bill was resumed.

\* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. President, Sir, it may perhaps at the very outset, look very strange that a person who does not possess any intimate knowledge of the conditions in Andhradesa should rise to speak a few words on this Bill. So far as the discussion has gone, two Tamilians have raised their voice of protest against this Bill. If it is permissible for some Tamilian Members of this House to speak against the Bill, such privilege may also be claimed by other Tamilians who are inclined to give their support to this Bill. I do not desire that any impression should exist, either here or elsewhere, that the Tamilian Members of this House are opposed to this Bill. It is with a view more to disabuse the House of that impression, to drive out any such erroneous impression that I feel myself called upon to rise and offer a few remarks on the features inherent in this Bill. In the course of the discussion, one or two hon. Members from the Ceded districts were up in revolt against this Bill, because they had a fear of being yoked to the Andhra University Bill. That argument of theirs seems to proceed upon the impression which the previous speakers and the hon. the Minister for Education left on their minds in regard to the location of the university centre. If I understood the speech of the Minister for Education aright, in view of certain importance that he attached to Vizagapatam, the impression left upon my mind and upon the minds of others as well was that he has in mind Vizagapatam; and the distance between Vizagapatam and Ceded districts which are much nearer to Madras, seems to have necessarily provoked a chorus of opposition from the Ceded districts which seem to have a partiality to Madras on account of its proximity. In view of the fact that the hon. the Minister for Education gave us an assurance yesterday that he has kept his mind perfectly open on the matter, I hope and trust that he will try to overcome this opposition and meet these difficulties by reviewing the situation and, if possible, by hitting upon a more central, more convenient and more inviting place. It seems to me that the opposition, so far as it has proceeded, was directed more against the location of the university than against its formation.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VI on pages 546-547 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed separately.



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"On the question of formation, Sir, there seems to be almost complete unanimity of opinion. This question of the formation of the Andhra University has been before the public for some time past. There has been a great deal of persistent agitation, and this Bill is nothing but a tardy recognition of the justice of that agitation, and it indicates, in a large measure, the desire on the part of this Government not only to spread education, but also to create living universities in different parts of this province. If a university is to function properly, if a university is to be a real nucleus of intellectual and cultural activity of any province there cannot be the slightest doubt that so far as the Madras University is concerned, it has failed to achieve this object on account of the extensive jurisdiction which has been given to it. If you want any real work to be done, unless you restrict the jurisdiction, it is impossible in the nature of things, to show a good result. There is no use of blaming the Madras University, for it has been saddled with extensive jurisdiction over which it finds it difficult to exercise effective and adequate control. It is more with a view to give greater stability to the Madras University and more with a view to satisfy the clamour and the legitimate demands of the Andhradesa that it has been found possible and even necessary to constitute a sister university located somewhere in the Northern Circars or in the Ceded districts, as circumstances may warrant, so that the two sister universities may work together on parallel lines towards a common objective, the objective being the leavening of the intellectual, social and cultural life of the people of the province. Judged by that test, I cannot understand why there is serious objection to the formation of the university.

"Hon. Members might have already seen that the hon. the Minister for Education has introduced this scheme for the purpose of spreading elementary education. Taking last year, 1924-25, the expansion of elementary education has proceeded fairly well, and it will be seen if we turn to the supplemental grants which are going to come up for your consideration, that as many as 900 elementary schools are contemplated to be brought into existence in the very near future. Therefore, I hope and trust that at the rate at which we are proceeding with the spread of elementary education, within the next four or five years there will be a net-work of elementary schools spread over the entire area of this province. One hon. Member was against money being diverted to higher education because the establishment of a university might land this Government in heavy expenditure such as on buildings, the establishment of colleges and the employment of professors, their salaries, allowances, etc. Unless you are prepared to say that you are not for higher education, you must be prepared to meet this contingency. Most of us are willing to have higher education, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

"As for the objection raised by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, Mr. T. M. Narasimbachari, who was not disposed to transfer his affection to a new husband, I may say that, it was of his own making. If he is dissatisfied with his old husband, if he wants to get himself allied to a new and untrained husband, indeed he will have to pay a heavy and expensive dowry. It seems to me, however, that option may be reserved to some of the districts to the extent of allowing them some preference in respect of affiliation. So far as I have been able to understand the import of the Bill, there seems to be a statutory obligation imposed on those districts. But in the light of the remarks that fell from the hon. Member, Mr. Ratnasami, there seems to be no

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reason why some such exemption or concession should not be granted in favour of those districts which do not want to owe allegiance to the new University, but prefer to continue under the Madras University. I think some such arrangement on the lines suggested by some hon. Members may be taken into consideration.

"There is one point in this Bill on which I should like to lay some stress. It seems to me, Sir, that this Bill is far ahead of the Madras University Act in one respect. On turning to clause (10) of section 4, I find it stated that the University shall have power 'to institute and provide funds for the maintenance of (a) a Publication Bureau, (b) an Employment Bureau, (c) Students' Unions'. These features are quite new and are not to be found in the Madras University Act. To that extent, this Bill seems in my humble judgment to mark a step forward which we ought to welcome. Then, again, it has been rightly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons 'that the colleges in the Telugu country have not been sufficiently represented on the authorities of the Madras University'. How are we going to remedy that difficulty where there has not been sufficient and adequate representation in the matter of controlling the colleges and in the matter of meeting their wants? Then, again, we find that so far as the metropolis is concerned, over 900 Telugu students are reading in the colleges in the city of Madras. This places a handicap upon the South Indian students from the mufassal who in their anxiety to have the benefits of higher education resort to the metropolis. For some reasons which I need not mention, apparently owing to the want of accommodation or on account of the attitude of the Selection Board, these students have been placed at a very great disadvantage in getting a foothold in Madras. The establishment of a separate Andhra University is, in my judgment, likely to ease the situation to a certain extent. For, instead of 900 Telugu students flocking here and, thereby blocking the ingress of the South Indian students, if you have a separate Andhra University, I hope and trust that it will set free as much as 500 or 600 seats which will be made available for the Tamil students. This aspect of the question has not been stressed by any speaker who preceded me, and therefore I thought it necessary to advert to it. Most of us are aware that to compel a student in far-off Ganjam to go to Madras for the purpose of studying in the College of Engineering or in the Law College is a little too much. In the case of a student in affluent circumstances, the difficulty will not be felt. But in the case of a poor student, to compel him to travel a distance of 600 miles from Berhampur to Madras to receive his legal training is a little bit hard and I am aware of very many poor students who have changed their minds in regard to studying in Madras on account of the long distance and the high cost of living which Madras life entails. The Bill itself seems to be very highly conceived and it is perfectly laudable. The people of the Andhra districts really want it, and there is no reason why we should stand in their way. Moreover, in view of the fact that we Tamils are eager to have a university of our own, so far as our districts are concerned, if we now oppose this measure there is every danger of those Members of the Council turning the table on us when our turn comes here and when we ask for the establishment of a Tamil University. I can therefore do no better than say that I have not the least doubt that the new Andhra University will promote scholarship and research and influence the intellectual and social life of the people in those areas. There may be



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some defects here and there in the Bill, but they may well be discussed and considered and agreed upon in the Select Committee. But, so far as the Bill is concerned, I am in entire agreement with the hon. the Minister for Education. I congratulate him upon making up his mind to bring forward this Bill, though tardy it might perhaps be, and think that he will have it successfully piloted through."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, my first duty on this important occasion is to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for the courage he has mustered in introducing this Bill at this stage. To us whose life's ambition has been this, to us who have been fighting for the last thirty years that we in the North should have a University of our own, to those who cherished the hope that, after all, even in British India a university taught on language basis would come into existence, this is a hope realized and to that extent and more our thanks are due to the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. Some one asked, Sir, yesterday whether, though it is a fact that there had been some agitation some years ago in the Andhra conferences and throughout the Telugu districts, it was true that that feeling is still as powerful as it was before. My emphatic answer to that is in the affirmative. No doubt in recent years, it did not come to the surface with the same enthusiasm as it did before. But that was because political influences have been at work. On the one side the great non-Brahman movement and on the other the great non-co-operation movement have absorbed forces which could not be let loose to fight this battle. Fortunately, when those two conflicting elements were battling the hon. the Minister between the two found time to introduce a very happy and important measure. It was said, Sir, that this was not the proper time and that the hon. the Minister should have waited to see that institutions grew up somewhere in Vizagapatam, and that he could have well waited until a technological institution and research institutes had all grown up in the Northern Circars or rather, in the Telugu country. I see the hon. Member who raised that point over there. He is otherwise engaged. Well, Sir, there is a very old proverb in the Telugu language. I do not know whether the hon. Member from Coimbatore knows it. We have a Telugu proverb which says that madness will not be cured until the boy is married and that the boy will not be married unless the madness is cured. (A voice : There is also a similar proverb in Tamil). There seems to be a similar proverb in Tamil also. If so, it was lost on my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. For, if we should wait till the necessary institutions grow up in the Andhra country, it might take so long a time that many of us may not live to see them. It is just like saying that we should not ask for Swaraj until we became fit for it. That argument has been advanced long ago and answered, namely, that until you give us Swaraj we cannot fit ourselves for that kind of work."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"My hon. Friend seems to have mistaken what I said. I did not object to the developing new institutions or the strengthening of old ones. I said that the University was a gathering together of institutions which were there and that an institution should not be got up for the purpose of bringing into existence new institutions afterwards."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not think that we are now wiser than we were, Sir, if my hon. Friend's contention be that



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until institutions had already grown up there was yet time for a new university, I say it is a wrong argument and it is similar to the proverb about madness and marriage. If, on the other hand, he has objection to the growing up of institutions hereafter, my answer is that the growth of institutions would be possible when there is a university of our own. That is my point, and if it does not appeal to my hon. Friend, I cannot advance it further. Further, it is not my desire in this connexion to put forward any contentious arguments in this House. My hon. Friend from South Arcot has shown an olive branch and told us that his Tamil friends would very willingly support this measure, and we in our turn would be very glad and happy indeed to support them in any measure that may be brought forward here for a Tamil University, in whatever place it may be, in the Tamil country.

" Now, Sir, there is one other point to which I shall have to make some reference. A great authority in this House on educational matters has told us that he would prefer a new Telugu University to conduct the experiment of introducing the vernacular as the medium of education. We welcome the idea. We, the Telugus—I do not mean thereby to cast any reflection on the Tamils; let them not misunderstand me; we are brothers, we are equals and partners and we should look forward for progress equally—I was saying, we Telugus are not afraid of making an experiment such as this. No doubt, experiment involves the possibility of failure. No doubt, experiments involve cost, which perhaps excessive prudence might avoid. By merely incurring much expense, it is not possible to achieve success. Sir, all great projects require sacrifice, which ordinary men moving in the usual groove may not be prepared to undergo. But we, Sir, are perfectly willing and prepared to undergo these sacrifices and make these experiments. Thereby not only we, but also you, might be benefited even though at our expense.

" There are one or two points, however, which conclusively point to the necessity for a Telugu University apart from the points already raised in this House. It must be within the knowledge of every Member of this House that for some reason or other—I do not in the least call it intentional or designed—may be by force of circumstances, institutions have all grown up in the south and west of Madras and not in the north of Madras. There cannot be any doubt about it. You have only one Law College. I prefer that. I have no prejudice against that college; as a product of that College myself I do not undervalue the importance of a college like that. Then Sir, your Engineering College is to the south of Madras; your Forest College and your Agricultural College are situated in the Coimbatore district. Your colleges for women are only in Madras; your Training College is again to the south of Madras. Even our industrial institutes, all of them are in the West Coast or in the south. The Technical Institute, Madura, the soap factory, the jam factory and ever so many factories are to the south of Madras and west of Madras and none in the north of Madras. For some reason or other, institutes of a technical

12.45 p.m. character have all been placed, may be, as I told you, by force of circumstances to the south or west of Madras. That is one reason why we feel ourselves somewhat inferior. Sir, the establishment of this university, in our opinion, is at least for that reason justifiable. On the question raised by my hon. Friend from South Arcot, viz., the scramble for seats in the Colleges in the City of Madras for about 900 pupils, I may say that that



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is not all the number. Many students came here, asked for seats and when refused went back. Well, all this is due to our not having a university of our own.

"Now I have to make a few suggestions. The first suggestion is one about which there is some discussion going on in the country and that is as regards the name of the university. The university should be called Telugu University and not Andhra University. In the whole of the Telugu literature the word *Andhra* does not appear. We have heard of Telugu literature and not of Andhra literature. Considering that you are naming this university according to the name of the language rather than according to the name of the province or city like Calcutta, Aligarh or Benares University, I should prefer to give it a right name and not a wrong name. I may refer to the controversy which has sometime been going on in the country, viz., that the name Andhra does not really apply to the Telugu people. It might have been the belief but if my hon. Friend from Chittoor would look up the dissertation published in the annual number of the *Andhra Patrika* three years ago, he would find a very excellent article contributed by a very learned gentleman by name B. V. Sarma in which he has clearly pointed out that the Telugus are by no means Andhras. To me, the simple name 'Telugu university' is as charming as the Sanskrit name 'Andhra University.' We ourselves want to import into Telugu 90 per cent of the Sanskrit language. But that is no justification why the university should be called by the Sanskrit name 'Andhra' and why it should not be called the Telugu University.

"Coming to my friend Mr. Siva Rao's apprehensions with reference to the Ceded districts with which you Sir, (the hon. the Deputy President) are very much interested I would point out that there is a clause in this Bill under which the Local Government can easily say that the Bill applies to districts A, B and C or to Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah. I would draw attention to clause 1 (2). This is what it says:--'It shall come into force on such date and in such areas as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint'. In the area specified by the Local Government there are Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, and if my friends want it, they may move that those three districts in clause 3 be omitted. By a simple process they can free themselves off from the new university and remain faithful to their love. It is not desirable that we should emphasize this point. It is not in the least our desire to quarrel with our friends from the Ceded districts; we are perfectly willing to go along with them and to assist them or take them just as they please. We are entirely at their disposal and they can join us in our university. They are at perfect liberty. Nobody can think of compelling an unwilling partner to join us in a matter like this.

"Then Sir, there are one or two points to which I wish to make a reference. I gather from clause 44 that there would be no examinations by this university for three or four years. It leaves the jurisdiction of the examinations to the Madras University instead of to the university in the north; or what I gather is that until the first students reach the examination stage, that is to say, two years for the Intermediate and two or three years for the B.A. or the Honours course, we will not be in a position to have examinations. I am referring to clause 44 and I do not see any objection



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why the Telugu University should not conduct examinations for students who have been trained in the Madras University under the old curriculum.

"Then on the question of funds I have one or two suggestions to make. Section 5, Sir, makes me apprehend that the much debated conscience clause is surreptitiously introduced by means of the proviso. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government or the framers of the Bill that such a result should follow. In this very Council, myself and some friends of mine have fought very strenuously for the exclusion of the conscience clause for we do not believe in it. There are others in this Council who believe in it. This clause, though it does not specifically say so, would suggest that the conscience clause would practically be given effect to. However, that is again a matter for discussion in the Select Committee. I am sure that the Government will note the remarks which I have just now made.

"There is one other matter to be touched upon with reference to the funds for this university. I am sure that the reduction of the contribution will give us more money for our educational needs. On that score therefore, we will have no difficulty in establishing this university.

"There are some minor matters to which I wish to make reference. When the old Matriculation examination was abolished and the Government introduced in its place Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination, the profits of that examination coming to about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 were given to the university by the Government. I do not find any such provision in this Bill which would enable this university to claim its share from the profits arising out of the examination of the Telugu students. If the profit comes to Rs. 30,000, half of that sum would be Rs. 15,000 to which the new university is justly entitled. That money should, in my opinion, be given to it.

"There is one point to which reference was made yesterday. We were told that this university would certainly be worse than the present Madras University or that it would be as bad as the old Madras University since it did not provide sufficiently for research and for higher work. I fail to see how that inference can be drawn from the provisions of this Bill.

"Another question with which I have to deal is about what was published in the newspapers, viz., that the Bill did not give the impression that no inconvenience would be caused to the existing colleges for being affiliated to this university. No doubt, I confess, the clause in its present form supports that contention. It is put in such a way as to leave some apprehensions in the minds of managers of colleges. Take for instance the Masulipatam College. The Masulipatam College Missions have all agreed to shift either to Bezwada or to Guntur. The combined missions, the Church Mission Society, the American Mission, the Scottish Mission and a number of other missions have all agreed to pool their resources and have their first-grade college either at Bezwada or at Guntur where a hostel is being built. I am giving expression to a fear entertained in certain quarters about the promise that was hitherto given that no college in the Telugu districts would suffer on account of this Bill. The clause is very cautiously worded but still it does not facilitate the improvement of existing colleges into first-grade colleges, such as the Parlakimedi College or the Vizagapatam College. I know for a fact that of all the colleges in the north and for the matter of that, of all the colleges in the whole Presidency, the Vizianagram College



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is much better equipped than many others. I should like to know whether the provisions of this Bill deprive that college of the privilege of having Honours course. But that is a matter for the Select Committee. I now conclude by saying that the district from which I come whole-heartedly support this Bill."

\* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir we have listened to the opinions of the gentlemen coming from the Tamil-speaking portion of this Presidency on this Bill. We have, of course, listened also to the opinions of the gentlemen coming from different parts of the Telugu-speaking portion of the country and if I rise on the present occasion it is only to tell this hon. House what the opinion of the Malayalam-speaking portion of the Presidency is. I may at once say before I begin to make my other observations that we who come from the Kerala portion of the Madras Presidency entirely approve of the main principles of this Bill. The area of this Presidency, as we know, is very large and it is inhabited by people speaking four important languages and other unimportant languages, unimportant in the sense that they are not spoken by a large number of people. Obviously it is impossible for a single university like the existing Madras University to adequately and satisfactorily supply the needs of this vast area and large population speaking different languages.

"Therefore we find that the disintegration of the existing University and the establishment of different universities in different parts of the Presidency are both contemplated in the Madras University Act. This aspect of the Act was sufficiently emphasized when that Bill was under consideration in this House. I welcome this measure as the first step in the direction of the establishment of more universities in this Presidency in fulfilment of the object that was contemplated when the Madras University Act was passed. I find that one of my hon. Friends, the hon. Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai, the Minister for Development, is already taking steps to establish a Tamil University. His scheme is published in the newspapers that I read last night. He has issued a circular to all his Tamilian friends to attend a conference in Tanjore for the purpose of settling the preliminaries for the establishment of a Tamil University. When the question of a Tamil University comes to be considered in this House, I shall certainly give my support to it. I have, if I may be permitted to state so, a sort of selfish interest in supporting the present measure. For, the next step must necessarily be the founding of a Kerala University. Already we have been hearing a great deal about the Kerala University. The hon. the Minister himself in his introductory speech has referred to Travancore and to the publication of the report of the Travancore University Committee. Dr. Miller, probably the greatest educational force in South India, spoke about 30 years ago in a speech delivered at Tinnevely about the need for the establishment of a university on the West Coast. Sir Harold Stuart in a convocation speech emphasized this matter. Again towards the conclusion of the last session of this Council we heard a great deal about the need for a Kerala University. And the first step in the disintegration of the existing University is the foundation of an Andhra University.

"The establishment of a university on a satisfactory basis is a much-needed thing. It is a notorious fact that the existing University, I do not blame the Government for it, is inadequately supplied with funds. It is



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also well known that there are no endowments worth mentioning in support of this University. But I believe that when an Andhra University is established, or as my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu has styled it, when a Telugu University is established in a portion of the Northern Circars the chances are that that portion of the country which contains a large number of rich landlords and zamindars will supply the necessary funds for the founding of University halls and the endowment of University Chairs. Already the Raja of Pithapuram is maintaining out of his own funds a very good college in Godavari and there are very rich zamindars like the Raja of Venkatagiri and the Raja of Bobbili in that tract of the country. These gentlemen, I understand, have long purses and they may not be unwilling to loosen their purse strings in these matters. So, as I submitted, as a preliminary to the foundation and establishment of different university centres in different parts of the country it is essential that this University should be started and I heartily welcome the Bill and give my support to it.

"I may, however, say one or two things with regard to the place where the University should be located. We heard a great deal about it yesterday from the different members, particularly from members of the Telugu-speaking places. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education to take courage in both hands and as the hon. Member Mr. C. R. Reddi stated he should make up his mind to establish the University in one or other particular place. It may be at Berhampur, or it may be located at Vizagapatnam because it would be very agreeable to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition or it may be at Guntur. But wherever it may be he must make up his mind to locate it at a certain place. In this he must be guided by the opinion of the majority of the people and also by the voice of the majority of the Members of this House when the report of the Select Committee is placed for the consideration of this House."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, some of the members here may perhaps find it difficult to account for the reluctance on the part of the members of the Ceded districts to bring themselves within the operation of this Andhra University Bill. To understand that it will be necessary for hon. Members to go back and study the beginning of the Andhra movement. In the earlier days there was not so much talk of culture and civilization of which we hear so much now. In the earlier days the idea was that the Tamilians of the city were invading the northern districts and were occupying all the official places there. In the Engineering department, in the hospitals we find the Tamilians as district officers recruited from the south and the Andhras felt that they had not their proportionate share in the administration. Hence the Andhra movement was started. Just taking a leaf out of the valuable example set by the Northern Circars, there is a desire to secure equal facilities for the Ceded districts and we find that the Statements of Objects and Reasons apply equally to the exclusion of the Ceded districts. Whether you take the proportion of students into consideration or the area concerned or the poverty of the students who require institutions closer at hand, a case will be made out for the Ceded districts having a university of their own. That fact indeed is recognized in the Bill itself. A special representation is sought to be given to the Ceded districts. Taking the centre for example under the Bill there are serious difficulties if first rate colleges are to be started in Anantapur or in Bellary. If the interests of the people are to be served, there are difficulties to be met because there are a lot of



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Kanarese-speaking men there. It will have to be an institution where Kanarese will have a due prominence. Again, Sir, there is Tirupati for example and they want a university. There is also Madanapalle. But we do believe in spite of all these difficulties that by continuing to attach ourselves to the Madras University we shall sooner realize our object, viz., of having a university of our own than if we attach ourselves to the Andhra University. My reasons are these. The Madras University is bound sooner or later to narrow its jurisdiction and restrict itself to an area which will be seven miles. It should be their constant policy to allow others to have their own university so that Madras may have a properly equipped university to serve its own purpose. If, on the other hand, the Ceded districts attach themselves to the Andhra University the question of a university of their own when it crops up will be given a bad place whereas the Madras University will be compelled to agree to it and it will avail itself of the first opportunity to give a university for the Ceded districts. It would be in the interests of the Andhra University itself to start with a reasonable area where these experiments could be more successful than if they have an unwieldy area. For these reasons the people of the Bellary district are not willing to be included within the scope of this Bill."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"At the outset I may say that I support this Bill, although I really belong to the Ceded districts. But at the same time I might almost say that I am not quite satisfied with the provisions of this Bill and I hope necessary changes will be made in the Select Committee stage.

"Sir, it has been said that it would be much easier for the Ceded districts to attach themselves to the Madras University rather than to the Andhra University. It is no doubt true that there is a legitimate apprehension on the part of the Ceded districts that, just as the Telugu districts have not had their proper representation in the old Madras University they (the Ceded districts) also might not have their proper representation in the Andhra University. But that does not clearly prove the case that they should not join it. It may be that we can aspire one day to have a university of our own. But till then I do not see any danger in including ourselves in the Andhra University. At least we cannot be worse off than what we now are in the Madras University. Such being the position I do not see the reason why we should try to stand in the way of an Andhra University being formed for the whole of the Andhradesa.

"One objection that has been raised by one hon. Member is that the Ceded districts Telugu is different from the Telugu of the Andhra districts. I personally do not see what earthly difference there is in the vital characteristics of the Telugu language between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. The dialects may differ a little and the intonation also perhaps. But that is no reason for postulating that the Telugu of the two districts differ fundamentally. As a matter of fact the classical books of the Ceded districts are most of them works produced not in the Ceded districts but in the Andhra districts. Of course we can legitimately claim one of the authors as a poet belonging to the Ceded districts. Still all these classical books are of the Andhra districts.

"There was an objection raised with regard to the centre of the University. If the centre is now located there may be other developments later



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[Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

on. I believe it should have been much better if the hon. the Minister had stated the exact place where it is to be situated instead of leaving it in this doubtful situation. The desire of the hon. the Minister seems probably to be to develop the technological or scientific side of education. There is no doubt that that is a necessary feature. But at the same time we should not neglect the cultural side of the University. However, I am not opposing this Bill, because it would not make us worse off than what we are. (Laughter.) We desire a university of our own and we will claim it when the time comes for it. This Bill does not really prevent the colleges or students in the Ceded districts from having the benefit of the education in the Madras University, and if there is any apprehension about it on the part of any of us, I think during the committee stage it would be made clear that such colleges which do not for certain reasons want to be affiliated to the Andhra University ought to have the option in that respect. One objectionable feature in this Bill is the way in which district boards have been given representation. I think there has been unhappily a provision in the Acts and Bills to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. One has to face the question whether in this university the district or municipality should have representation by virtue of their position and that ought to be made clear. Such of the district boards or municipalities which are in a position to pay can get representation. I am quite sure that, under the present circumstances, none of the district boards or municipalities in the Ceded districts would be able to contribute anything to the university, and therefore they are likely to lose their claim for representation. I do not see why every district board or municipality ought to be compelled to pay and unless they pay they cannot get representation. I think during the committee stage this thing will be considered.

"My reason for mentioning about a central place for the university is this. I really feel that whatever our aspirations and claims may be for founding a university for the Ceded districts, it may not come into being as soon as we wish it. The few centres mentioned in the Bill belong to the Northern Circars such as Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"If my friend will excuse me, I would point out that they will put down as centres only those places where there are Government colleges."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"The Government institutions are really not in a position to undertake either research or other work unless a good deal of money is spent on them. If the Government are prepared to spend more money, why not take some other centre like Kistna, Kurnool, etc. Chittoor will form another centre. If the three centres are developed properly, it would mean good facilities for education. I trust that this question will be considered in the committee stage. Besides, as Andhras, we have agitated for a different province. Although the question of locating a university and the question of locating the capital of a province are different things, still there has practically been no case where the capital of a province does not have a university of its own. Although the reason for locating a university in a central position may not be so strong as the reason for locating the capital in a central position in a province, if at present we make up our minds to select a centre which is central for the whole area and select that for the university probably the time may come when that can also be



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selected for the capital of that area. I believe Guntur is a good place and it can be selected. It is on the banks of the Kistna, with a beautiful scenery and good climate and is suitable in every way for a university centre."

Mr. MUHAMMED GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—"On behalf of the Muhammadans, I wish to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for the introduction of this Bill. Till the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar spoke on the Bill I was under the impression that Members of the other linguistic areas had only a concession to speak on this Andhra University Bill. Now I see that there is a privilege and a right for the Members of other linguistic areas to express their opinion on the Bill.

"One reason why I speak on this Bill is that out of the representations given in the Senate to frame the Andhra University scheme, there is also one representation allowed for the Urdu language. I understand, Sir, that this Andhra University Bill is the outcome of constant agitation on the part of the Andhra Members of this Legislative Council. The introduction of this Bill is of happy augury, I should think, for the introduction of other legislative measures for the establishment of a Tamil university for the Tamil country, a Kerala university for Malabar and Urdu for the Madras Presidency for which constant agitation is not wanting. This Andhra University has got a common parentage with the University Act of 1923, and although it has a common parentage, it makes certain definite advances over the Act of the year 1923 which perhaps is the result of experience of the working of that Act. What are the advances which this Bill has made on the Act of the year 1923? They have all been referred to by other hon. Members. Therefore, I would not take up the time of this Council by repeating them. But what I now wish to put before the hon. the Minister is the suggestion that until the Urdu University takes any definite shape and comes into existence in this part of the Presidency, the hon. Minister could recognize and affiliate the Usmania University with the Madras University. I understand that only for the Honours course the Usmania College of Hyderabad has been recognized or affiliated to the Madras University. Now that importance has been given to the Telugu language, and a single language University has been thought fit to be established for the Andhradesa, I am only urging the necessity of recognition and affiliation, at least till a Urdu University is created, of the Usmania College with the Madras University. That is the only point which I wanted to urge on the hon. the Minister."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the Andhra University Bill which has been moved by the hon. the Minister for Education. This is his second effort in the establishment of universities in this Province. I believe that the measure answers a very wide and insistent demand which has been made by practically the whole of the Andhra Province and which has gathered in intensity as the years rolled by. I believe, Sir, more than 15 years ago, when the agitation for an Andhra Province was first gathering in intensity, the question of an Andhra University was raised. And later, when the hon. the Minister was introducing his Bill to reorganize the Madras University, one of the strongest objections urged by several members from the Andhra districts was that the Andhra Province had a prior claim for the consideration of the hon. the Minister. Many of us on this side of the House ventured to suggest then that the reorganization of the Madras University would give the necessary



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impetus for the formation of other universities. The hon. the Minister for Education himself held out the promise that he was not going to rest there, after the passing of that Act, but would take early steps for the formation of other universities. We are indeed glad to-day to see that the promises made by the hon. the Minister are being fulfilled and the whole of the Andhra Province must congratulate the Minister on his achievement and feel grateful to him for bringing forward this Bill. There are details which have to be carefully examined in the Select Committee. For instance, in section 6 of the Bill I find the admission of educational institutions as colleges is restricted to three places, i.e., Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Such narrowing down to a few centres is not desirable. Some more centres should be added to this list and there must be also room for others to come in in course of time. These are provisions which have to be carefully scrutinized and amended but to the principles of the Bill all of us can give our hearty support.

“There is one question which causes some amount of uneasiness in the minds of several of us. As has been already pointed out, the Bill carefully excludes the question of the location of the centre of the university. I am aware that a proper solution of this question bristles with difficulties and that the location of the centre is not essential to the main academical purposes sought to be achieved by the Bill. But at the same time I can assure the House that much of the success of this new venture will entirely depend on a proper selection of the University centre and I therefore hope that the hon. the Minister would give proper attention to the various representations that may be made on this question. The hon. Minister is taking a grave responsibility in leaving the choice of the centre to be settled later on, and that responsibility he has to discharge with great care if the Bill is to prove a success. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the University centre I support the introduction of the measure.

“Further, I venture to suggest that if the hon. the Minister for Education—the father of this Bill—wishes to have smooth sailing and secure the sympathy and support of all the Andhra districts, he would see his way to locate this university in a more or less central place. Whatever may be the other advantages or attractions and however much that particular place he has in his mind may be desirable, Sir, the location of the Andhra University will settle also the question of the capital of the future Andhra Rashtra or Andhra Province. Both are interwoven with each other and everybody would agree that the Andhra Province is of even greater importance to Andhras than the Andhra University. If by chance this university is located in an out-of-the-way place the greater question of the coming Andhra Province will be very difficult of solution. Already notes of warning have been sounded by the Ceded districts. No doubt there is some truth in their grievances and cannot be brushed aside light-heartedly. To obviate all these difficulties I venture to suggest that this university may be located on the banks of the river Kistna. Amaravathi—a great seat of learning in the good old days with a world-wide fame—may be chosen as the centre. It is only 20 miles off Guntur connected by a road. If necessary and pressed, the district board might even lay a railway line should that place be chosen as the centre. A more centrally situated place cannot be thought of with such historic past behind it. There lies immense possibility of opening up the country. Any extent of land can be had for nil or nothing. Above all, there is the unalloyed



[Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu] [21st August 1925]

salubrious climate. The sacred river Kistna is flowing by it. It is a bit further away from all the hum and buz of city life. The Andhras living in the Nizam's Dominions can easily come there. The Ceded districts people can also easily go to this centre, for there are many trains running between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. By Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, people from Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōlavari and also from Kistna and Nellore can without difficulty come in and no better place can be thought of. I will even concede the point in favour of Bezwada as the next best place. If such a place is considered fit to locate the proposed university, I do not think the people of the Ceded districts will have any objection to accept this university.

"As the future Andhra Province and this university have inseparable connexion and if the seat of the latter should be selected at a place other than a central place and the Ceded districts secede from joining the university, the great hope of the formation of the Andhra Province will almost be wrecked, for without the Ceded districts, it is financially impossible to form a province for nearly six or seven districts. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the university centre and with an earnest appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to give his sympathetic and anxious consideration to this question, I beg to give my hearty support to the introduction of this measure."

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

#### After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy President in the chair.)

Mr. T. MALLESAPPA :—"Sir, in this Andhra University Bill our district (Bellary) is included as one of the districts over which the new Andhra University is to have jurisdiction. In all the eleven districts except Bellary, Telugu is the vernacular and mother tongue of the inhabitants, while Kanarese is the language of the Bellary district. If my district is included in this University, we will have to go and mingle with pure Telugu people and also receive instruction in many subjects through the medium of the Telugu language. If once Bellary is included in the Telugu districts it will be difficult for us to detach ourselves from them in order to have a Kanarese University. So it is better for us to remain with the Madras University until we get a separate Kanarese University with Bellary as a centre, though there may be delay in achieving our object. Hence I oppose the inclusion of Bellary in the proposed Andhra University and request that it may be allowed to remain with the Madras University as at present."

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Kanarese ?' It is admitted that a portion of Bellary which forms the fringe of the Madras Presidency contains a large Kanarese-speaking population. But, for them, we have already got the Mysore University which specializes in Kanarese and not very far from their district. They can very advantageously profit by it.

"Now, Sir, there is difficulty expressed regarding the jurisdiction of and the authority which is to control the university which is proposed to be constituted. If I understand the provisions of the Bill correctly it is left to the Government to prescribe the area within which the Andhra University is to function. There seems to be an idea that the residents of all the Telugu districts must have a voice in controlling the affairs of this University. Here there are two distinct ideas and I do not think that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and others will have much objection in retaining the power of controlling the Andhra University even if they do not want their institutions to be affiliated to the Andhra University.

"Then again, Sir, it has been pointed out that in selecting university centres care has been taken to select only the centres where the Government institutions have flourished. At present the only two other places where there is university education are Masulipatam and Vizianagram. Sir, under clause (6) sufficient care has been taken regarding them. If the private agencies that manage those institutions want to develop them into university centres there is nothing in the Bill to prevent them from doing so with the previous sanction of the Government. The underlying principle is thus clear that the Government are prepared to spend the general tax-payer's money to bring up the three centres, viz., Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram, to the status of university centres. It will be seen, Sir, that it is left to private agencies like the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Missionary agencies of Masulipatam to spend more money and raise their respective institutions to the status of university colleges by opening Honours and Post-Graduate courses. Provision has been made to enable the Government to allow any of these institutions to develop themselves, if they are so minded, into university centres. That is a matter which the Select Committee can very well examine and make the necessary modifications.

"Now, Sir, I join with the other Members of this Council in complaining that no definite promise is made regarding the money which shall be allotted as recurring grant for the Andhra University. If we compare the provisions of this Bill with the similar provisions contained in the Madras University Act we clearly see that, as regards the latter, provision is made for a recurring grant every year from the provincial revenues. According to the Financial rules, we know that when an Act contains a provision that so much money has to be allotted, then it becomes a fixed amount and it need not be voted by the Council year after year. When once a statutory financial obligation is undertaken it would be allotted without the necessity of the vote of this House. Now, as it is, seeing that there is not a fixed allotment made in the Bill, I believe the Andhra University will have, year after year, to depend upon the vote of this House. It is not at all desirable that recurring expenditure should be made to depend upon the vote of this House. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will see his way to give a fixed amount as the recurring expenditure without leaving the



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question is are you willing to have a college for technological and scientific subjects in Vizagapatam, are you willing to have a college for Arts and Sciences at Rajahmundry, or are you willing to have Anantapur to develop itself into a University college for Sciences and Arts? Godavari, Kistna and the other districts demand that Rajahmundry should be a centre of the University for Arts and Sciences. The new Engineering College will teach electrical and marine engineering and provide the other facilities so beautifully painted by the hon. the Minister for Education. But the machinery has not yet come into existence and even now our hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasami has his own doubts as to the desirability of teaching technological subjects before industries are developed. In spite of all this, I do not think that there will be any better centre than Vizagapatam for teaching marine and technological subjects."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Is there anything in the Bill which says that Vizagapatam is to be the centre of the new Engineering College?"

\* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The hon. the Minister referred in his speech to the development of Vizagapatam in the marine and electrical branches and I think he had in his mind the starting of the Engineering college at that place. The speeches delivered by special officers and experts like Mr. Statham go to show that this was at the back of the mind of the hon. the Minister."

\* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, before we issue charters for new Universities certain fundamental considerations should be satisfied. The first condition is that there should be a cultural basis for University. The question is whether the Andhra people have satisfied this condition. In the Andhra country there are only four first-grade colleges with a total strength of 1,347 students. The second-grade colleges have 630 students, making up a total of 1,977, or roughly 2,000 students. Compare this with the strength of the educational centres in the Tamil Nadu and the Kanarese centres. In Trichinopoly alone there are nearly 2,000 college students. Then Mangalore has got two first-grade colleges, one second-grade college and about 10 high schools. Now, Kerala wants a University, the Tamil Nadu wants a University, South Kanara wants a University and there are various other demands for starting fresh universities. My question in all these cases is what have these people who demand universities, sacrificed to deserve them? The sacrifice should be in the form of large endowments for the universities. What I mean to say is this that the general tax-payer should not be taxed heavily for starting these universities. To some extent I sympathize with my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian who said that these large sums of money should be devoted to the expansion of primary education. In answer to a question asking what the hon. the Minister had done to foster University centres, he referred me to the Grant-in aid Code, meaning thereby that Government are giving grants to the schools and colleges to foster University centres. But that is not enough. I do not blame the hon. the Minister for it. It is after all the duty of the people to sacrifice as much as possible in men and money for the development of University centres. My question is how much have the people of Kerala—I mean the British territory—sacrificed to deserve a University? I for one do not take much pride in what we have done in Kanara though we have done much more than others, except



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Madras. With our own men, women and money we have got two first-grade colleges of our own—at least the Catholic community have sacrificed a good deal—and the Government college was built only on the foundation of the endowments of the local people. I do not say that we deserve a University; for that we will have to sacrifice much more. I do not want to oppose this Bill; I quite sympathize with the aspirations of the Andhras but I would appeal to all people to sacrifice much more and to give more and more endowments to their University. In Bombay large endowments were collected for the University and even the very buildings of the University in Bombay and of the University colleges came out of the endowments of the people—I do not say of the masses of the people, but from the merchant princes of Bombay. Why should not similar endowments come from the rich zamindars who are taxed very lightly and who are not labouring under any small incomes? I stand for the general tax-payer, Sir. I would not have Government meet more than one-third of the cost of the new Universities; at least two-thirds of the money needed for these purposes must come from the people who clamour for those universities.

“I am wondering why the hon. Minister has not included South Kanara in the orbit of this University while Bellary and other Kanarese districts have been included. I understand that the Telugu kings of old included South Kanara under their sway. Why should not this University also include South Kanara in its orbit? I sympathize with the difficulties felt by the Kanarese-speaking people in being included in a Telugu University. They can have their own University after some time if some rich gentlemen come forward with offer of endowments.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Mr. President, Sir, at this state it is unnecessary for me to refer to the various detailed suggestions that have been made from both sides of the House. I am grateful to every one of the hon. Members who spoke on this Bill welcoming its general principles and recognizing the aim and scope of the University Bill. I am also grateful to the hon. Member for Chittoor who has so well explained the case for the Andhra University and met certain remarks made by my hon. Friend representing Coimbatore. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has just now explained the position in regard to the Ceded districts. He also explained that it is not purely from the geographical point of view but from the linguistic and the cultural point of view that we have to decide the question.

“Happily for me to-day we have the advocacy of Mr. Koti Reddi who has in unequivocal terms expressed agreement for Cuddapah being included in the area of the University. Similarly for Anantapur there has been no protest.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“I wanted to protest because Anantapur is away and that it has the additional advantage over Bellary in that the former has a first-grade college of its own.”

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“I am glad that Anantapur has scored against Bellary, but if Anantapur is to be lukewarm over this question then it will be deprived of the benefits of having a first-grade college of its own.”



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subjects such as literature, history, science, politics, philosophy and so forth and it is necessary that various centres should be found for the development of the various arts and sciences. Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam are really the places which are fit to be University centres. The place for the location of the office of the University is, as I have already said, a subsidiary matter. There has been numerous demands for this. Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bezvada and various other places have put forward their demands for the office of the University being established in their respective places. Under these circumstances it is not possible to say definitely in what place the office of the University will be located. I leave it to the representatives of the various districts to come to an understanding on this point and advise me on the matter as to where it should be located. To the criticism which has been levelled that I made up my mind, I say that I wait unto the last moment in order to know what way the opinion of this House will run. I do not want to take the responsibility of having taken a step which is not at all consistent with or in consonance with the opinion of this House or that of the public. In such an important matter as this, if any wrong step were to be taken in the beginning, I am afraid it would lead to very dangerous results and I am, therefore, entirely in the hands of the House in this respect. However I do hope that hon. Members when coming to a decision on this point will realize the principle which my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju enunciated in regard to the importance and position of office in the scheme of the Andhra University Bill.

"I move that the Bill be read in Council."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried. The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—

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|--|---|
| 1. Sri Ramaachandra Mardaraja Deo.             | 16. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu                           |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.        | 17. " A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.                        |
| 3. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.                | 18. " K. Koti Reddi.                                  |
| 4. " A. V. Bhanoji Rao.                        | 19. " K. Sarabha Reddi.                               |
| 5. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu.    | 20. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.                         |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 21. Dr. P. Subbarayan.                                |
| 7. Mr. B. Venkataratnam.                       | 22. Mr. S. Arupudaswami Udayar.                       |
| 8. " P. Peddiraju.                             | 23. " R. G. Grieve.                                   |
| 9. " K. Saravarayudu.                          | 24. " T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.                    |
| 10. " J. D. Samuel.                            | 25. The Mover (The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro). |
| 11. " P. Anjaneyulu.                           | 26. Mr. M. Ratnasami.                                 |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.     | 27. " P. Siva Rao.                                    |
| 13. Mr. B. Ramaachandra Reddi.                 | 28. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.                   |
| 14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.     | 29. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.                      |
| 15. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.                    | 30. Mr. P. Sagaram.                                   |

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I second it."

\* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"With reference to Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, I have to mention that as he is ill he could not take oath to-day. He will be a member of this Committee only after he has taken oath."

\* Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—"Is it in order to include a person who is not a Member of this House?"



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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“It will be proper to make a motion proposing the inclusion of his name on Monday after he has taken the oath.”

Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu's name was accordingly removed from the list. Messrs. Moidoo Sahib and Uppi Sahib pointed out that no Muhammadans had been included in the Select Committee and the hon. the Minister afterwards added Messrs. Abdul Wahab Sahib and Abdul Hye Sahib as members.

With the omission of the name of Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu and the inclusion of the two Muhammadan members mentioned above the motion was carried.

The hon. the President announced that he appointed the hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro as Chairman of the Committee.

# V

## RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“We have now to take up the business which was passed over in favour of the Andhra University Bill and the first of such items of business is the resolution to be moved by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government.”

\* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I beg to move that the following draft of the rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering rule 1 of Schedule II of that Act be approved :—

*‘In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government propose to make the following rule altering rule 1 of Schedule II of the said Act :—*

*‘In rule 1 of Schedule II between the words “an office” and the words “and shall meet” the words “in such place as may be fixed by the Local Government” shall be inserted.*

“Sir, in the case of a taluk or district board divided into two or more boards the question arises as to where the newly constituted boards should have the headquarters. The presidents of the newly constituted boards sometimes choose places which are more convenient to themselves than to the public. There have been protests against such choice. It is the duty of the Government to see that places which are not out of the way and which are more important are selected as headquarters of the newly constituted boards.

“This question has been pointedly raised in the case of the Tuticorin Taluk Board, and the Act as it stands, is silent as to the authority which is to fix the headquarters of the taluk board. Hence the necessity for this amendment. Of course when the headquarters are to be fixed the taluk boards and the district boards concerned will be consulted.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—“I second the motion.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, I am afraid that the resolution is not necessary nor is it expedient at this stage. I do not know if this question has been considered by the Local and Municipal Advisory